

ಆ. ನೀರಾವರಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಪಡೆಯುವ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳು ಹೀಗಿವೆ :

1. ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ
 - (1) ಕಡೂರು
2. ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ
 - (1) ಹೊಸದುರ್ಗ
 - (2) ಹಿರಿಯೂರು
 - (3) ಚಳ್ಳಕೆರೆ
 - (4) ಮೊಳಕಾಲ್ಮೂರು
3. ತುಮಕೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ
 - (1) ಶಿರಾ
 - (2) ಮಧುಗಿರಿ

ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಿಂದ ಒಟ್ಟು 2.50 ಲಕ್ಷ ಎಕರೆಗೆ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇ. ಅನ್ವೇಷಣೆ ಮುಗಿದನಂತರ, ಮುಂದಿನ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದು.

ವಿಷಯ :- ಭದ್ರಾ ಮೇಲ್ದಂಡೆ ಯೋಜನೆ

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ 71(6) ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಗಂಗಣ್ಣ (ಕಳ್ಳಂಬಳ್ಳಿ).— ಮಾನ್ಯ ಲೋಕೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಹಾಗೂ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸುವರೆ :-

ಅ. ತುಮಕೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಭದ್ರಾ ಮೇಲ್ದಂಡೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಸರ್ವೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂದಾಜು ತಯಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಪುನಃ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುತ್ತದೆಯೇ;

ಆ. ಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಯಾವಾಗ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ (ಲೋಕೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ನೀರಾವರಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು) :-

ಅ. ಭದ್ರಾ ಮೇಲ್ದಂಡೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅನ್ವೇಷಣೆಯು ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ.

ಆ. ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿದ ಉತ್ತರದಿಂದ, ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಉದ್ಭವಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Sub :- New Industrial Policy

Question No. 72 (40) Sri Govind P. Vadeyaraj (Kamalapur).-- Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state :-

- a. What is the new industrial policy of the Government ;
- b. The important and salient features of the policy ;
- c. To what extent the new industrial policy of the Govt. has helped create new opportunities for the industrialists ;
- d. The number of entrepreneurs attracted by the new policy ?

Sri S. R. Bommai (Minister for Industries) :-

- a. Policy Resolution is appended.
- b. These have been stated in the Policy.
- c. The Policy was only announced on 10-7-1983. The notification was issued on 15-7-1983. It is too early to assess the impact of the policy on the creation of industries within the State. However the new policy will have a favourable impact in the acceleration of the growth of the industry in the State.
- d. As at 'c'.

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

Commerce and Industries Secretariat

Industrial Policy in Karnataka

Preamble :-

The Economic and Planning Council of which the Chief Minister is the Chairman desired to discuss the Industrial Policy to be followed in the State. This is because :

- (a) The Plan objective of removal of poverty and unemployment is not reflected fully in the present industrial policy parti-

cularly the generation of non-farm employment by fuller utilisation of agricultural resources, raw materials available as also the enormous amount of resources available in the State;

- (b) the over concentration of high tension energy consuming industries
- (c) over concentration of industry in and around Bangalore
- (d) lack of industrial development in the rural areas
- (e) insufficient concentration of potential growth centres throughout the State and
- (f) inadequate support to the small, cottage and tiny sectors which it is believed, could be developed all over the State.

The Department of Industries and Commerce prepared a background paper which was considered by the Council. Based upon this background paper and the reactions of the Economic and Planning Council, a policy statement has been prepared.

ORDER NO. CI 149 SP1 83 BANGALORE, DATED THE
15th JULY 1983.

Government direct that the Industrial Policy Statement of Karnataka shall be as detailed in the Annexure to this order.

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka,

J. C. LYNN,

Secretary to Government,

Commerce and Industries Department.

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ANNEXURE

THE INDUSTRIAL POLICY RESOLUTION OF KARNATAKA

The National Industrial Policy has been enunciated in the Industrial Policy Statement of 1948 and subsequently amended in the years 1956, 1967 and 1980. The provisions of the Industrial Development and Regulation Act 1951 are also applicable throughout the country. The State of Karnataka has to develop its industry in keeping with the national Policy statements as enunciated from time to time. It must also however, take note of the National Plan Policy statements which emphasise the need to remove poverty and unemployment, as also the need to fully develop the potential available in the rural areas by way of village artisanry, agricultural and animal husbandry products and the obligation to promote employment in the non-farm sectors in the rural areas.

The evolution of industrial development over the last 30 years in Karnataka has resulted in certain imbalances, viz., an over concentration of industry in and around Bangalore City, inadequate development of possible growth centres, inadequate stress on the potential that could be developed in small and tiny industries, cottage industries, handlooms, handicrafts and inadequate use of the human and natural resources available, an over emphasis on heavy energy consuming high tension industries without consequent direct or multiplier employment effects, as also an over playing of the State role as entrepreneur rather than as catalyst, thereby resulting in diversion of limited financial resources to State run enterprise

rather than to the provision of the infrastructure and climate needed to foster industry.

It is necessary therefore that an effort be made to correct the imbalances that have arisen. In order to do this and to ensure that the benefits of industry are spread as widely as possible throughout the State and reach the common man in every part of Karnataka, the Government of Karnataka resolves that the following measures be taken :

1. There is a very large number of village artisans, estimated at over 500,000 who are engaged in a wide range of village industries providing goods and services to the rural population. It will be the endeavour of the State to assist them to increase their output, productive availability of raw materials, marketing tools and technique with suitable policies and programme supports of a promotional and protective nature. These measures will include the promotion of, *inter alia*, khadi and village industries, sericulture, handloom, handicrafts.
2. The Khadi and Village Industries Board now has 8,000 units in its system with an investment of about Rs. 22.5 crores. These provide 1,15,000 jobs. It is possible to strengthen the Khadi Board and widen its activities so that another 15,000 to 20,000 Khadi and Village Industries units be established in the next 5 years providing employment to an additional 1,50,000 people. All efforts will therefore be made to enable the Khadi and Village Industries board to spread its activities in every nook and corner of the State, and to increase the range and diversity of the products it promotes.
3. Karnataka is known for the high quality of its handicrafts, but the problem of marketing these handicrafts continues. The Handicrafts Development Corporation will be required to step up its activities in a much larger manner, to provide assistance both by way of marketing and in such other manners as is possible to all handicraft artisans in the State. In order to achieve this living-cum-work sheds facilities centres will be established. New complexes will also be established, in crafts like bronze and metal ware, stone carving, bell metal, jewellery, cotton carpet weaving musical instruments, artistic pottery, and hand embroidery. The Corporation will also be required to undertake intensive export promotion activities so that a reasonable part of the total production marketed outside the country.
4. Measures will be taken to support the handloom industry and to provide, on a suitable and continuous basis, organizational support to the 1,00,000 handloom Development Corporation and the Co-operative Societies which so far have covered 40,000 weavers. The total coverage of the support to all weavers under this programme should be

achieved within 5 years. To achieve this, intensive handloom development projects will be sanctioned to cover all areas where weavers are concentrated. Measures will also include the construction of living-cum-worksheds and the establishment of collective weaving centres, the training of youth in handloom weaving, and the establishing of a group Insurance Scheme as a measure of Social Security for handloom weavers. Efforts will also be made to cover 15,000 silk handloom weavers under this programme.

5. Measures will also be taken to develop considerable potential for the processing of our agricultural products and also of our animal husbandry resources such as sheep and wool, carcass utilisation, oil seeds and edible oil industry, processing of cotton.
6. The leather industry which is capable of providing a large employment particularly to people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes will be encouraged substantially. It will be necessary to step up leather development programmes so as to assist the leather workers in the collection of carcasses and the processing of hides and skins and through the provision of way-side cabins, the setting up of raw material depots and the construction of house-cum-work sheds. In order to give the leather industry a special place in Karnataka, Leather Technology Institutes will also be set up so that educational and training facilities are given to the people of the State. Marketing outlets will also have to be established throughout the State and in the major cities of the country.
7. The State abundant sheep and wool resources which are presently not effectively utilised. Their utilisation will generate not only more employment but will also ensure a fuller utilisation of these resources. For achieving this purpose, the organisational and technical support shall be fully provided.
8. For promotion of employment in the non farm sector on an accelerated basis, definite steps will be taken for training entrepreneurs, technical personnel and technicians in the rural areas in order that emerging opportunities of new industrial investment by the rural population can be concretised and actualised as rapidly as possible.
9. Measures will be taken to set up 1,000 additional units in the small and tiny Sector in addition to what will be achieved under the Khadi and Village Industries Programme.
10. Small industries will be encouraged to come up in growth centres with taluk headquarters and other towns being the foci of development. Tiny Industries within the group of small industries will however be encouraged to come up as far as possible in every corner of the State. Tiny industries will be encouraged wherever possible as home industries

so that the benefits according to the rural areas through the State's irrigation and agricultural development programmes are made use of to the maximum extent possible in the areas where such benefits accrue. Both credit and marketing support systems will also be developed to foster such tiny Sector units wherever they may come up.

11. Industrial Estates will be developed in the various growth centres, over a period of time, to provide the necessary infrastructure for the setting up of small industries. The Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation will not only be charged with the responsibility for setting up such estates with the required infrastructure, but also for developing a suitable marketing system to provide strength to the units concerned, in addition to such assistants as in now being provided by way of raw material depots. The Karnataka State Finance Corporation will be charged with the responsibility of encouraging activities in all these growth centres, through its credit system.
12. Agro-based industries will be encouraged, so as to further the objective of developing industry in areas where irrigation and agricultural development have already taken place. These are specially necessary to minimise the unemployment and under-employment that still prevails among small farmers and agricultural labour.
13. Over concentration of industries in Bangalore City will be avoided. Efforts will be made to encourage large and medium industries to come up in growth centres at Mysore, Belgaum, Hubli-Dharwar, Mangalore, Shimoga-Bhadravathi, Harihar - Davangere, Raichur - Gangavathi, and Gulbarga as also in the 'no industry' district of Bidar. Efforts will also be made to encourage the development of large and medium industries as a spin off of Bangalore infrastructure, in Kolar, Ramanagaram, Channarayana, Anekal, Tumkur, Hassan, Hosakote, Doddaballapur and Mandya. Existing industrial areas in Bangalore City and inclusive of areas immediately adjacent to the city like Whitefield, Bommasandra, Veerasandra, Jigau, Attibele will be allowed to develop with large and medium industries as well as small industries. Except where existing units in Bangalore City have to expand by way of diversification or modernisation or to avoid retrenchment, new large and medium industries in the city will not be encouraged. However small industry may be encouraged in Bangalore City.
14. The electronic industry and its development will be treated on a special footing. The industry be allowed full scope for development in different parts of the State, including Bangalore City.
15. Measures will be taken to encourage maximum capital invest-

ment through refinance or directly by central financing institutions and the banking system. In doing so, however the overall objective of achieving optimum capital utilisation more employment and greater value-added per unit of energy consumed will be borne in mind.

16. Export oriented industries will be provided adequate support.
17. In order to encourage establishment of more and more L.T. industries and those H.T. Industries which have contract demand less than 250 KVA, there will be no power cut on all existing and new industries in these categories.
18. Further investment in the State managed or State owned industrial sector will be restricted to support programmes linked with refinance and the generation of surpluses, as also with the investment programmes of central financing institutions. New capital investment in Government sector industries will henceforth be subject to high level scrutiny at Government level to ensure that the State is not committed to continuing heavy investment in the maintenance and running of such industries.
19. Entrepreneurial talent within the State will be encouraged and developed by proper training programmes and institutions.
20. Adequate investment will be made in developing skilled labour through appropriate training in various parts of the State and such training will be linked with the industrial development programme organised for the area in question. New crafts and skill will also be covered in the various artisan training institutes which have been set up and which will be further strengthened.
21. A Single Window Agency for establishing and servicing industry will be developed both at the State level for large and medium industries and at the district level for small scale and tiny units. In order to achieve this the power of the district industries centres and of the district level committees will be enhanced. Linked with the concept of Single Window Agency will be the development of an appropriate escort Service organised by the Department of Industries and Commerce of the Karnataka State Industrial Investment Development Corporation to ensure that entrepreneurs anxious to set up industries are given the sympathetic attention and assistance they both merit and need.
22. All measures to promote industry shall be undertaken with due regard to the national policy on protection of the environment.

J. C. LYNN,

Secretary to Government,

Commerce and Industries Department

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Sri A. Lakshmisagar (Hon'ble Minister of Law and Parliamen-